

A LAMB SELECTED.

McCreary Consents To Be Led to the Slaughter in Kentucky.

HE IS TO BE JOE BLACKBURN'S MEAT

In the Past He Has Voted For Free Coinage.

ON THE CLEVELAND RACE HE REGANTS

Secretary Carlisle Is To Use His Influence in a Quiet, Band-Bagger Way—Steering Clear of His Own State's Stumps.

Washington, April 25.—(Special.)—The administration's plan to wage special warfare against the advocates of free silver in the south is raising a storm of indignation. All the office holders have been instructed to put their shoulders to the wheel and a heroic effort is to be made in the south and west to stem the rising tide against gold monometallism. Mr. Cleveland has instructed his secretary of the treasury, Mr. Carlisle, to sound the keynote of the coming battle at the "silver" money convention to be held at Memphis next month. The president's ready letter writer is in order and he will supplement the Carlisle speech with some of his own views on the subject.

In Kentucky a regular administration campaign is to be waged against Senator Joe Blackburn with the purpose of defeating him because he has been unwavering in his devotion to free silver. It is pretty generally believed that Mr. Carlisle himself desired to make the fight against Blackburn, but fearful of his personal defeat, decided that it was best to make Representative McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, the administration candidate. McCreary was once governor of Kentucky. He is one of the most adroit trimmers and hedgers in public life. He has voted for free coinage time and again in the past, but now renounces the cause of the people in order to secure the backing of the administration. All the federal office holders in Kentucky will be instructed to aid McCreary, and the whole influence of the administration will be used to compass his election.

Word comes from there that the president's invasion of that state has raised a storm of indignation. The rank and file of the democracy of the state are for free silver, and Blackburn's friends predict that all the powers of the goldbugs will avail nothing against the strong popular sentiment in favor of free silver.

Fusion Politics in North Carolina.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, is in the city for today or two and will leave tomorrow for Boston, where he will deliver a speech at the Grant dinner Saturday night. Discussing the situation in his state, he said he believed the next national convention would have a solid republican delegation from North Carolina in favor of McKinley for president, although he admitted that Reed had many friends there. He believes the McKinley sentiment is strongest because the south needs building up, and that can be done only through the policy of protection, of which McKinley is the greatest living exponent. Senator Pritchard also stated his belief in the fact that North Carolina would send a delegation to the convention ready to vote for free coinage. He did not say whether he thought a free coinage plank would be put in the platform, but he is confident that the convention will do something more than make the usual perfunctory promise, and that it will declare in favor of an enlarged and freer use of silver.

TEXAS SILVERITES.

A Proclamation Is To Be Issued and a Convention Called.

Austin, Tex., April 25.—The 16 to 1 silver men of the legislature held a caucus tonight at which they declared themselves unequivocally in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 35 to 1. This action is expected to lead within the next two years to a permanent split in the democracy of Texas.

Ex-United States Senator John Reagan has established a new party of the new silver party, and it is believed he will be nominated for governor in 1896. The caucus tonight decided to introduce a resolution in the house of representatives, pledging the Texas democracy to the 16 to 1 doctrine, to issue a proclamation asking the people of Texas to rally to their support, and to make arrangements for calling a silver conference this summer to declare for free coinage.

"SOUND" MONEY TEXANS

Call for a Convention To Meet at Waco.

Waco, Tex., April 25.—The following call was issued yesterday:

"A conference of the democrats in Texas who propose to maintain, in all emergencies, true democratic faith and government is hereby called to meet at Waco on Thursday, May 31st. The following democrats and none other are invited to attend: '1. All democrats who oppose any affiliation with populism or any concession to populist doctrines. '2. All democrats who believe in the maintenance of the honor and credit of the government. '3. All democrats who propose to contend for the preservation of sound and stable currency, based on the best money known to civilization, and consisting of gold and silver, and paper, convertible in coin, each dollar of which shall be and remain of equal exchangeable value with every other dollar."

MR. CARLISLE'S QUIET INFLUENCE.

He Will Exert It to the People of Kentucky for Gold.

Washington, April 25.—Various announcements have been made in Kentucky and elsewhere that Secretary Carlisle will participate in the Kentucky campaign. It is stated by Mr. Van Buren, the private secretary to Secretary Carlisle, that he will participate in the campaign, but not until after the state convention, which will be held the latter part of June. The secretary may, however, see fit to exercise his influence in a quiet way before the convention meets and close friends are not at all convinced that the secretary may not be induced to speak in the campaign before the meeting of the state convention.

Police Regulating Bills Pass.

Albany, N. Y., April 25.—Assemblyman O'Grady's New York city police reorganization bill, which is the same as Senator Loomis's, has passed the assembly by a

vote of 88 to 22. The bill as passed does not contain any provision allowing appeals nor any provision that a policeman shall not be tried on charges more than once.

FREE SILVERITES IN MAJORITY

At the Convention of the Kansas Republican League.

Topeka, Kan., April 25.—The eighth annual convention of the Kansas Republican League met in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. Over one thousand delegates are in attendance. The morning session was taken up in preliminary work and the appointment of the usual committees. The election of officers will take place this afternoon and it will be a test of the strength of Governor Morrill's administration. The administration faction has agreed upon Harry Bone, of Clark county, as its candidate for president, while the opposition will unite upon Senator C. F. Scott, of Allen county. There will probably be a spirited fight in the convention on the silver question. Free silver advocates appear to be in the majority. Should a resolution be offered endorsing the state administration it will be met with bitter opposition.

WILL TEST THE WHOLE LAW.

Intention of Counsel on the Income Tax Rehearing.

Washington, April 25.—The argument to be made before the supreme court Monday, May 6th, should Justice Jackson fail to fill the present expectation and be on the bench at that time, will be upon the whole meaning of the income tax cases, and not simply upon the question whether or not there shall be a rehearing. This was learned this morning from an authoritative source. Should Justice Jackson not be on the bench, the court will not be vacated nor set aside until the majority of the justices have determined that it shall be after hearing another argument. Should there be such a reversal of the court's position it will be announced upon the decision of the court, and the rehearing will be held. There will be but one argument. It has not yet been settled who shall participate in it.

Delaware's Bill.

Dover, Del., April 25.—The one hundred and twenty-first ballot taken today for United States senators, resulted: Higgins, republican, 5; Addicks, republican, 6; Massey, republican, 3; Pennington, republican, 4; Riegle, democrat, 3; Ballard, democrat, 1.

SOUTHWEST THEY COME.

Reports Show That Northwestern Farmers Are Preparing to Move South.

Baltimore, Md., April 25.—Special reports to The Manufacturers' Record show a very decided increase in the southward tendency of population, illustrated by large purchases of land in Georgia, for western and other southern states. For western and other southern states. For western and other southern states.

In industrial matters the chief attention is still given to cotton-mill enterprises, and reports for the week show that a 3,000-spindle mill will be built at Concord, N. C., and a large addition made to another mill at the same place. At Edgemoor, S. C., a company has been organized to build a 10,000-spindle mill at LaGrange, Ga., a 10,000 cotton mill company has been incorporated, and several companies are being organized in other parts of the south.

Capitalists interested in the Illinois Central and others have organized a company to build in Louisiana a sugar refinery planned to cost \$500,000 and to have a capacity of 2,000 tons, but only one-half of the plant will be completed this season. At Valdosta, Ga., a \$100,000 lumber company has been organized. San Antonio, Tex., a \$100,000 sewer pipe company; at New Orleans, a \$100,000 oil mill company; a 1,000 bale cotton company at Monroe, La.; \$100,000 lumber company in Florida; several canning factories in Georgia; \$250,000 flour mill company at Winston, N. C.; fifty-barrel flour mill at Spartanburg, S. C., and a number of miscellaneous enterprises including mining, canneries, gas works, electric light plants, gold mines, etc.

Contract for the erection of a new factory for the \$600,000 cotton mill to be established at Rome, Ga., by the Massachusetts cotton mills, of Lowell, Mass., has been let, including also the mill creek.

New railroad enterprises reported include an eighty-mile line in Arkansas; an eighty-two mile road in Texas; an electric line in Texas; and the active work of construction on the new line between Baltimore and Washington, has now been undertaken, all charters for the road having been secured.

TO REDUCE COTTON ACREAGE.

Arkansas Farmers Reported To Turn Their Attention

Gordon, Ark., April 25.—Pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Anti-Cotton Growers' League, recently formed in this section, this year's acreage of cotton will be greatly reduced in proportion to that of preceding years. It is not only the cotton growers, but the operators of the league importune planters to direct their attention and combine every available effort toward a more judicious plan of farming, suggesting that they ought, now and forever, to realize their independence of cotton and turn their attention to the production of grains and stock raising. It is estimated that the acreage throughout this section has been reduced exceeding on an average one-half of that planted last year.

Nicaragua Canal Board.

Washington, April 25.—The Nicaragua canal engineering board was organized this morning at the war department. No officers were elected, as the board is not yet in session.

It is understood, will act as chairman and disbursing officer. The board will arrange to go to New York to examine the plans and maps of the canal, and to return to the isthmus early next week. Application will be made for the attaching to the commission of a naval surgeon.

The Survey Begun.

Fredericksburg, Va., April 25.—Chief Engineer Hawkins and Assistant W. McD. Lee began today the preliminary survey for the route of the proposed Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western railway from this city to deep water on Chesapeake bay, down the northern neck of Virginia.

An American Boy at West Point.

Washington, April 25.—James B. Ray, a boy of Kentucky, who was killed by the explosion of a gun at West Point military academy, with Wade H. Shipp, of the same city, as alternate.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

Goldbugs Abandon the Fight in the State of Illinois.

CONFRONTED WITH THEIR WEAKNESS.

They Give Up the Fight Even in Chicago.

THE STATE CONVENTION FOR SILVER.

No Doubt Now That the Democrats Will Have a Clean Walkover for Silver.

Chicago, April 25.—(Special.)—The sole topic in Chicago today has been the action of the "Honest Money League" in declaring after a vigorous canvass to see if it could not capture the Cook county delegation to the state convention, that it will have nothing to do with that convention, as it does not think the state executive committee had any right to make the call.

It is an abject surrender and the silver men now have their own way in Chicago. Cook county's delegation to the Springfield convention will be unquestionably overwhelming for silver and the state democratic convention will make a clean-cut declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver.

It will be remembered that the call for the state convention was made about three weeks ago, the state executive committee by a vote of 39 to 7 fixing June 5th as the date and Springfield the place for a state convention of the democrats of Illinois for the purpose of making a declaration on the currency question which would remove any grounds for straddling.

The convention having been fixed for more than two months ahead, nobody kicked as to ample time being allowed, but some of the goldbug democrats of Chicago and nearly all of the federal office holders declared that there was no necessity for a state convention.

They had nothing to do, however, but to submit. Even the goldbug organs, headed by The Record, with the largest circulation in Chicago, declared that the call was perfectly regular—as of course it was.

Under the leadership of Postmaster Washington Hising and other well-known federal officials, and some of the prominent goldbug democrats, an organized campaign, called "Honest Money League" was effected. Headquarters were established at the Palmer house, canvassers were engaged to cover the whole city and everything was put in readiness for the campaign to capture Cook county, which has nearly half of the delegates to the state convention, and with the vote of the delegation of which county the convention could probably have been controlled.

The "Honest Money League" has worked day and night and has made all sorts of declarations as to the coming strength of the gold standard sentiment in Chicago. It filled the newspapers with accounts of the wonderful work it was doing and it really seemed as if it had inaugurated a first-class band-wagon campaign.

But it has suddenly collapsed. Its leaders have been brought to a realization of the inevitable and certain result of the campaign to capture Cook county, which has nearly half of the delegates to the state convention, and with the vote of the delegation of which county the convention could probably have been controlled.

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LANDING TROOPS.

No Doubt Men Are Being Sent Ashore From British Ships.

LITTLE NICARAGUA IS HELPLESS

President Cleveland Holds That This Country Cannot Interfere.

LIVES AND PROPERTY ARE SAFE

There Will Not Be a Bombardment—Zelaya Will Have To Pay the Indemnity Demanded by England.

New York, April 25.—The Herald's special cable from Managua says that the following report of a dispatch received by the Nicaraguan government from Admiral Stevenson, of the British fleet of warships now at Corinto:

"Having received instructions from her majesty's government to hand you the accompanying dispatch from Lord Kimberley, her majesty's principal secretary of state, I shall at once land an armed force, taking military possession of Corinto by occupying the customs buildings and appointing Captain Frederick Percival French, of the Royal Arthur, governor of the port."

"The lives, private property and trade of all foreigners will be respected. In the event of any resistance or disturbance arising, I shall use the force at my disposal to maintain order."

A copy of the accompanying proclamation will be issued to each officer in Corinto, both Nicaraguan and foreign, on my taking possession of the place."

The proclamation referred to says: "Whereas, the Nicaraguan government, having unlawfully seized the person of her Britannic majesty's vice-consul at Bluefields together with some twenty British subjects, and detained them in the town of Managua, or expelled them from Nicaraguan territory, I have in consequence received orders from her majesty's government to occupy the town of Corinto and seize all vessels carrying the Nicaraguan flag, and hold the same until such time as the Nicaraguan government has complied with the demands of the British government."

"Be it known that during the occupation of Corinto the lives, property and trade of all foreigners will be respected, and the force now landed will occupy only government buildings. In the event of any resistance or disturbance arising, I shall be compelled to use the means at my disposal to maintain order. I have constituted Captain Frederick Percival French, of the Royal Arthur, governor of the port."

"H. L. F. EVENSON, Rear Admiral."

Commander Stokes returned to Corinto yesterday. He reports that he was courteously received by the authorities in the capital.

Will Land Troops Today.

London, April 25.—Rear Admiral Henry P. Stephenson, commanding the warships in the harbor of Corinto, Nicaragua, has telegraphed to the admiralty that other war vessels are on their way to join his fleet at Corinto and that he is prepared to land 400 blue jackets at daylight tomorrow. The British demands are not complied with by midnight tonight. The warships are lying close to the shore in order to protect the landing party which, the admiral says, he will cover with twenty nine guns.

Mr. Bayard Interviewed.

United States Ambassador Bayard was seen by a United Press reporter at the United States embassy today and asked his opinion in regard to the Nicaraguan situation. Mr. Bayard said personally he had nothing to communicate. It was a purely a matter for adjustment on the other side of the Atlantic. He thought, however, that there had been a great deal of manufactured excitement over the affair both here and in America. His own hope was that the matter would soon be amicably settled.

Agreed Upon the Course.

London, April 25.—The St. James Gazette says: "Nothing is known at the United States embassy regarding any request made by the Washington government to Lord Kimberley in taking action against Nicaragua. It is understood that Great Britain and the United States are agreed upon the course to be pursued in this respect, opposing the British demands."

A Letter from President Zelaya.

New York, April 25.—A special cable dispatch from Paris to the Sun says that Dr. Medina, agent of Salvador in Paris, said yesterday in regard to the statement that he was requested to use his good offices by submitting to Lord Kimberley a proposition for a compromise:

"When Dr. Barrios, Nicaragua's envoy to London, was summoned home to Nicaragua, he was in a state of great difficulty. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, asked me to use my good offices in settling the difficulty with England. I willingly consented, being a personal friend of President Zelaya, and a well-wisher of that republic. All my diplomacy failed. I was three in London and had several conferences at the foreign office, but without any success. Finally, four days ago, I received a letter from the British foreign office, intimating that England had refused to modify her ultimatum. Since then I have had doubtless from Nicaragua, but I have just received a letter from President Zelaya, dated Managua, March 26th. A few lines of this will show how deeply Nicaragua resents the British action."

"I feel deeply and with deep sorrow," writes President Zelaya, "that an evil spirit moves England against our country. We can only appeal to the reason, justice and humanity of the civilized world, and of our conduct in the civilized world refuses to help us, we can only oppose to the British display of force, documents for history, proving the truth of our case and of our conduct in defending her rights and independence."

In the letter President Zelaya denies that the British consul was forbidden to employ a cipher in sending his cable dispatches, in this respect opposing the testimony of the cable company.

Mr. Cleveland's View.

Washington, April 25.—Nothing can be obtained officially from the state department in regard to the present

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Friends Assemble to Pay Their Last Respects to an Aged Lady, but Find That She Is Not Dead.

Price 25 cents,
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
FOSTER MEDICINE CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Twenty-Five Physicians Examine a Cure for Bright's Disease.
Spartanburg, Ga., April 25.—(Special.)—Twenty-five physicians assembled in Spartanburg today to investigate tests made by Drs. Rawlings and Cheatham for relief of Bright's disease. Patients under treatment were present. All testified that they had been greatly improved in general health and some that they were entirely recovered. The physicians expressed confidence in the newly discovered remedy and that they were happy over their relief from this blighting disease.

An Attorney Made Him Mad and He
Wanted to Fight—A Young Lady
Threatened Tith the Jail.

W. A. Harris presided this week for Judge J. B. Bowditch. The large amount of business was disposed of. Bartlett, accused of killing his wife, was cleared, and was defended by Judge Guerry, of Dawson, and Colonel Perry, of the local bar. The appointment of the court. The demonstration exercised the minds of Colonel W. A. Harris were postponed on account of the absence of Colonel F. G. du Ronjon, until Tuesday of the fall term of court.

He Was Last Seen Alive With a Man
Whose Home He Is Suspected
of Having Invaded.

It is a
that *Cottolene* makes better
more reliable than lard, more
more healthful than lard, a

it is almost impossible to account for her rash act on any other theory. The ball entered at the left side and went straight to the heart, killing Sweigart almost in-

Fact

... pastry than lard, is
... more cleanly than lard,
... and is superior to lard for

IF YOU

less than 5,000 grocers. It was his opinion that there was not enough interest in such matters in Atlanta. He said that he believed that the wholesale men and the retail people should meet together oftener. He was strongly in favor of a public market.

E. Maddox, president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, and Harry L. Hinesinger and W. R. Dimmock all spoke a happy vein and made good suggestions. G. S. Prior and A. L. Holbrook spoke in a similar vein.

Members and How To Get Them.

U AIM

George Franklin, a train hand on the East Tennessee road, running between Atlanta and Chattanooga, was severely hurt yesterday afternoon by being thrown from his train near Rockmart. Franklin's left arm was badly shattered and one of his hips dislocated. He was brought to the city and taken to his home on West Mitchell street, where he was resting well last night.

—Mr. Howard Masters, a traveling man from Baltimore, well known throughout the south by his scattering of the Tucker

ectors were made eligible to membership in the Retail Grocers' Association by payment of a nominal fee—\$1.

of the best known travelling men on the road.

—There will be no meetings tonight or tomorrow night at the Christian church. These meetings have in the past been attended with splendid success. There were no accessions last night.

—Chan Yee, a Chinaman on Marietta street, ran Ella Lee, a colored girl, from laundry last night and caused such excitement that the police station was flooded. The girl had been employed at the place, but had recently quit, and her departure angered the oriental.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., April 26, 1906.

A Darnier Resort.

Having completely routed the official organ of the secretary of the interior in both of its propositions advanced to sustain the gold standard argument, it now seeks to recover by throwing out an entirely new argument, ignoring its others and claiming that it is talking about an entirely different thing from that which The Constitution annihilated by figures and facts yesterday.

It does not deny that it said that the "average financial condition of the farmers is better now than it was ten, five or two years ago," and also, "that the railroads of Georgia were decreasing their indebtedness," and that it cited the Georgia Central as one of the great railroad properties which would "soon be reorganized and its outstanding obligations largely reduced."

The Constitution showed from the official reports of the comptroller general of every southern state that the net decrease in the taxable wealth of these states for the year 1893 to 1894, was \$90,248,490.

The Constitution also showed that the Central Railroad—and we selected this one simply because it was the one chosen to bear out the gold standard argument that the railroads were being reorganized on a basis of decreasing indebtedness—was to be reorganized on a plan contemplating a bonded indebtedness of \$52,000,000, while its present indebtedness aggregates only \$36,295,000, an increase of nearly \$18,000,000.

Commenting on the unanswerable figures of The Constitution, the official organ of the secretary of the interior says:

"All this is true, but what has it to do with the case? We contend that the outlook is good for the improvement of the Central property. Does The Constitution deny that?"

It has everything to do with the case because it completely upsets both of the premises on which was based the argument that the gold standard was a good thing.

"We know, of course," says the official organ, "that the returns of property for taxation in the states mentioned were less in 1893 than they were in 1894, but tax returns are very unreliable evidences of the value of property."

Of course this is a mistake, and in the sentences quoted the years are reversed, and it intended to say that it knew that the tax returns for 1894 were less than 1893, the official record showing a decrease of \$90,000,000. This being true, how is it possible for the people to be in better condition?

"Tax returns are very unreliable evidences of the value of property." Are they? And hence we are to conclude that a decrease of tax values of \$90,000,000 in one year is conclusive proof of the fact that the year showing such a phenomenal decrease was a much more prosperous one than the year before, when the property returned for taxation was worth \$90,000,000 more than it was the next year.

"But," says the official organ, "for several years past the country has been suffering from business depression, which was brought about largely by the operation of the Sherman silver act."

Ah, was it? And was the Sherman silver act not repealed in September, 1893? And if the Sherman silver act was the cause of the trouble, does it not seem that the tax returns for the year following its repeal would have shown an increase instead of a decrease of \$90,000,000 under that of the year before its repeal?

And now, after wiggling away from its own arguments, the official organ declares that what it really intended to demonstrate was the fallacy of Mr. Harvey's statement that the results of the past year had "led to an ever increasing volume of debt."

Replying to this statement, the official organ declared that "the masses of the people had been reducing their debts steadily since 1890 and the recent decrease in the indebtedness of the railroads has been enormous."

Such stuff as this is calculated to give a business man the giggles. Such railroads as have made any "enormous" decrease in their indebtedness have only been enabled to do so by going through the redoubtable grinds of the court and absolutely wiping out of existence the small shareholders and the dependent owners. The courts have had to wipe out their indebtedness and they occupy the position of a man who has compromised with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. Is such a man a shining example of prosperous business? And is this decrease in their indebtedness an evidence of the fact that the method by

which it was obtained should be emulated by other business men?

But the farmers have been "paying off their mortgages." Have they? More mortgages have been foreclosed in the state of Georgia in the past year than for any other five years in the history of the state. Magnificent farms which five years ago were worth from \$5,000 to \$15,000 have been foreclosed on the sheriff's block at from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and the men who had borrowed money on them from foreign corporations have been forced to lose their property by the decrease in its ability to pay interest on the investment.

The very fact that the farmers of the country could not increase their indebtedness during the past year was a godsend to them, for it forced them to live at home. They could not obtain credit because they had nothing on which to base it. With staple products selling at less than it cost to make them, and with their land mortgaged and rapidly decreasing in value, where was the money lender who had the hardihood to make advances with no security but a crop which would bring less in the market than it cost to make it?

Oh, the farmers have grown rich during the past year; they have paid off their mortgages in droves; they have lived off the fat of the land—and yet when they went to pay their taxes those who live in the southern states stated on oath that the value of their earthly possessions was \$90,000,000 less in 1894 than it was in 1893!

What a prosperous year! What a happy people! What a glorious thing the gold standard is!

England Defies Us.

From present indications, the American torries are on top, so far as the Monroe doctrine is concerned.

Our state department has been notified that three British war vessels are in the harbor of Corinto prepared to forcibly collect the Hatch indemnity from Nicaragua. If it is not paid today or tomorrow, it is known that the British may seize the custom house at Corinto and collect the duties until their claim is satisfied and it is also possible that Corn Island will be ceded to them, thus giving them the command of the entrance to the Nicaragua canal.

Clearly, this would be an infraction of the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine declares that any attempt of the European monarchies to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere will be regarded as dangerous to our peace and safety and as an unfriendly act toward the United States.

Now, the experience of the past should warn us that when England seizes upon any pretext a foot of territory she is there to stay. Some fifteen years ago she seized custom houses in Egypt in order to collect some claims due British subjects and her troops are still occupying that country. About the close of our civil war the French landed troops in Mexico to collect a debt, and an effort was made to establish an empire for Maximilian. A vigorous hint from our government caused France to finally withdraw her troops, and the new empire went to pieces.

If we needed any further light on the situation, it is furnished by the English newspapers, which are sneering at the Monroe doctrine as a dead issue. The London Graphic boasts that England will teach Nicaragua and other Central and South American states a lesson long needed, and prove to them that their soil is not to be held exempt from seizure by the European powers. This is one of the boldest defiance of the Monroe doctrine that ever came from England, and The London Chronicle jeeringly remarks that the United States does not appear at all anxious to take a hand in the pending difficulty. "Everything is, indeed, well," it says, "between us and the United States."

In the meantime, what is the attitude of our administration? With timely notice of England's proposed aggression, we failed to send any war vessels to Corinto, and it is now announced that Mr. Cleveland thinks the United States can do nothing but request the British government not to force a settlement on the common mouth, but to allow Nicaragua further time. What a tame, weak and impotent conclusion! It means the abandonment or repudiation of the Monroe doctrine, and it means that England, after shutting us in with a chain of strongly fortified ports and islands, from Canada to the Caribbean, now proposes to obtain a foothold in some of the Central and South American countries.

He Knew Where To Go. Until a few days ago The Chicago Times-Herald was the leading democratic paper of the west.

Until a few days ago Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, one of the most prominent of western republicans, a rampant protectionist and an enthusiastic gold standardist, was without a newspaper in which to give daily expression of his opinions. While Mr. Kohlsaat is one of the cleverest and one of the best fellows in the world, he does not conceal the fact that he is a republican and that he is proud of it.

Mr. Kohlsaat, republican, was an intimate personal friend of the late Mr. J. W. Scott, democrat, and the owner of The Times-Herald. A few days after the death of the latter Mr. Kohlsaat bought The Times-Herald, which was at once converted into a republican organ.

Naturally the first thing that Mr. Kohlsaat did was to look about for a financial editor in thorough accord with the policy of a first-class republican newspaper. Where did he go? Did he cast about in the ranks of republican campaign writers? No. Did he go to some other reputable republican newspaper and pick out some scintillating genius who could be induced to transfer his talent at increase compensation? No. Then what did he do?

It is pathetic. He went immediately into the select camp of Mr. Cleveland's administration, picked out the man who was appointed as the democratic controller of the currency, and offered Mr. C. B. Eckels, late of Illinois, \$10,000 a year to write the financial editorials for the leading republican paper of the west.

Mr. Eckels, having a soft snap at Washington, did not accept the proposition, but this ill-fated incident serves to show that as a long-headed man the new proprietor of The Times-Herald takes the cake. He just naturally took to Mr. Eckels like a duck takes to water, because Mr. Eckels, as the representative of the president in his department of the government service, has left nothing undone to discredit democratic principles and commend himself to the favorable consideration of the opposition.

The Death of Mrs. John Millidge. The announcement of the death of Mrs. John Millidge adds another touch of sadness to our confederate Memorial Day—the day of all others in which she felt the greatest interest—a day which has been made memorable here in Atlanta by her consecrated efforts in behalf of the graves and the memories of those who died for the lost cause.

This gentle spirit lingered day after day, when her physicians and loved ones had given up all hope, and at one time it was thought that she might live to see this anniversary of the occasion which has so long claimed so much of her tender sympathy and patriotic work. But this was not to be.

She died the day before the anniversary—died when the wives and widows and daughters of the soldiers of the confederacy were in the midst of their preparations for the annual decoration of the graves at Oakland.

She leaves behind her a sweet and fragrant memory. From the first she was a devoted worker in the Ladies' Memorial Association of this county, and for years was its honored president, until death relieved her of the onerous duties and responsibilities of the office. She was one of the noblest of our Christian women, and many of our readers will feel that her loss is a personal bereavement. Her's was a life of love, charity and patriotism, and she will never be forgotten here in Georgia, where she so splendidly illustrated the lofty virtues of her illustrious Virginian ancestry. The sympathy of the entire community will be with the afflicted husband, Colonel John Millidge, who has always shared his wife's active interest and efforts in behalf of Memorial Day.

The less the goldbugs have to say about honesty the easier it will be for them to deceive the people. If they get up a discussion about honesty, their dishonest cause will be ruined.

Finding that they can't control things in Chicago the goldbugs who profess to be democrats refuse to play. They are begging their henchmen not to go into the contest.

Colonel Kohlsaat, in one of his chatty sketches in The Chicago Times-Herald, says: "If there is anything prettier than the little Dutch bonnet, name it." Why, the face under the bonnet, of course. Colonel Kohlsaat mustn't forget himself.

The Memphis "honest" money convention will do the cause of honest democracy great good. When the people see the agents of the gold gamblers in actual session, they will open their eyes.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

An instrument has just been brought out that will accurately measure time to the thousandth part of a second. By means of this it has been found possible to register the action of the human eye. The experiment was taken by the operation of the will coming into effect in muscular movements. There have been previous to this, some very curious experiments in the use of the clockwork, but the new machine, besides being more reliable, is remarkable for its simplicity.

Our contemporary thinks that it would be a good idea to establish a fruit exchange in America or make connections with some branch agency. This would facilitate car load shipments for the growers who cannot furnish an entire car load at one time.

The suggestion is a good one, and every fruit growing region in the south should have a local center from which shipments will be made in an organized way. The merchants who take the matter in hand should, of course, be prepared to give advice as to the best markets, the necessary crates and the condition of the fruit desired for long or short distance shipments.

Our latest fruit crop this year, if properly marketed, will bring millions of dollars in ready cash into Georgia and the south, and will greatly relieve the stagnation of the dull summer season. Let us get to work and turn our peaches, pears, melons and grapes into the big, round silver dollars of our daddies.

Drawing the Line.

According to the report from Chicago, Senator Palmer's experience has developed the fact that even a cuckoo man for office under the Cleveland administration. Senator Palmer, who is weak enough in the hams to follow wherever Clevelandism may carry him, recently recommended one of his constituents, a stanch and life-long democrat, as a good man to be appointed postmaster. The administration took the matter under advisement, but very soon Senator Palmer received a rebuke in the shape of a notice that the man whom he had recommended was a rank silver man—a man who actually believed in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Palmer was alarmed. He made a hurried investigation of the charge and found that it was true—that the man actually had the impudence to be a genuine democrat and to apply for office under the Cleveland administration at this time of day.

Of course the democrat did not set the office; he was turned down at once and given to understand that none but goldbugs need apply for office under the Cleveland administration. We presume Palmer made an abject apology, pleading ignorance of the rankness of the man's democracy, and promising not to do so any more. We also presume that Mr. Cleveland magnanimously forgave him.

But this Illinois episode illuminates the whole situation. Though the democratic party has been in favor of the free coinage of silver since the crime of demonetization was discovered; though the party in national convention assembled has demanded the restoration of silver; though nearly every democratic state convention in the west and south has declared in favor of free coinage; though the democratic legislatures have declared for it, nevertheless the administration has given the public clearly to understand that no free coinage democrat need apply for office.

We are not presenting this as any extraordinary development, but merely to remind our readers once more that The Constitution's criticisms of the administration have not been and are not now based on anything less than the fundamental differences that exist between Mr. Cleveland and his party.

After the betrayal of the party and the repudiation of the platform by the president, it was not to be expected that he would appoint to office any genuine democrat who dared to call his soul his own. Such a man would have

it in his power, though in a very small way, to interfere with the settled purpose of Mr. Cleveland, which is and has been to compel the democratic party to submit to, even if it refused to endorse, the conditions which have been produced by the single gold standard.

All things considered, it would be very surprising to see an administration which has done its best to cripple and destroy the democratic party by committing it to the financial views made odious by the republicans, appoint a genuine democrat to office. We are, therefore, glad to see the line drawn. It is time that it should be drawn. Democracy and goldbuggery will not mix. Democracy and Clevelandism cannot sleep in the same bed together.

Fortunately the people of Georgia and of the south are not seeking office. The overwhelming majority of them care nothing for office. Consequently the line that has been drawn by the administration will not affect them in the slightest, except to stiffen and strengthen their opposition to the British gold standard.

Colonel Kohlsaat is shrewd. When he wanted a republican financial editor for his republican paper, The Chicago Times-Herald, he offered the place to a member of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

It is again stated that Mr. Carlisle will not speak in Kentucky. It is better so. He would have to face there his old party and his old record.

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FREE SILVER OR STATE BANKS.

Plenty of Money for All Is What Is Needed for Prosperity. From The New Orleans Picayune. A clipping from your paper saying that those who desire the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 are not bimetalists, but monometalists, isn't it not a little queer to have a charge for such a fair and righteous cause as the free coinage of silver? There are many people in the democratic ranks who seem to place a higher value on the reputation of being a democrat than on the possibilities of the American people that Mr. Cleveland does. Many believe that we are able to absorb or consume (commercially speaking) all the silver that could be coined in a regular and conservative manner by the United States mints.

We are a greater people than we were in 1890 or even in 1899 or 1900. Neither the population nor the capacity have increased in proportion or ratio as the people have increased. Sixty-eight millions of people need and require more railroads, greater and more extensive facilities in telegraph, telephone and postal services, and they receive them, too, which is fair and right.

As a law of principle, why not apply the same rate of increase to all the current, as to whiskeys, sugars, coffee, rice, woolen and cotton fabrics, or any other like commodity? We are a fast people, we live fast, we spend money and we spend it faster and with more ease than in those good old days of 1850 to 1880. Men then not only stood in a conservative and laudable degree to make money, but they also tried to lay away some annually, and by so doing the law of accumulation prevailed in a salutary manner, but not to a miserly or greedy degree; plenty reigned, neighborly and kindly relations prevailed, and the people flourished in a tight fist, but could lend him \$50, \$100 or perhaps \$1,000, if need be, to tide him over till harvest time. That was the good old Samaritan feeling pervaded the southern heart that did in the days of yore, but the pockets are empty, and the neighbors are in debt and don't lend him his poor neighbor money. He would if he had it, but he has it not. The free coinage of silver was never dreamed in the south; such fear was not generated in Dixie, nor may I say the least it started in Europe, and like the cholera, it spread, slowly at first, but when it landed in America the eastern atmosphere was in a more favorable condition to propagate the germ of avarice, and the great danger and the most to be feared and dreaded is that it will eventually spread through the entire west and south. We all know avarice is contagious, and silver or state bank issues would in a measure serve as vaccine virus, and if we can be properly vaccinated in time we may catch it, but it will be in a milder form than is prevailing in other sections; the curse will eventually pass over, but we want it to claim and carry down with it as few victims as possible.

Mr. Cleveland may at present have a very bad case of avarice fever, but he may survive the attack and yet live to help nurse and care for other patients in the democratic hospital. We well folks, such as newspaper men, ministers and ex-cedents, are being rapidly and steadily weaned from the disease, must remember that those who are such are our brethren, and when sent to the hospital must not turn up their noses at them and then their purged souls are stretched in our nostrils, but we must pull off our coats, roll up our sleeves and wade right in with a hearty good cheer and nurse them through it, what steady work they have in charge of a hospital twenty-four hours if he abused the faint and wounded? His duty is to bathe and keep the bandages in proper shape and give soothing cordials and nourishing diet. The democratic hosts are in a disorganized condition, subject to disaster or even panic, and our newspaper men must not act the part of "walking delegates," going about and creating further dissension by abuse, but counsel in a kind and brotherly manner, remembering that a creature of reason and the laws of brute force can never drive him in the direction of Abolition, your "sympathetic" let charity take charge of you, for

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IN GEORGIA'S SANCTUARY. The Quitman Free Press has the following: "God save the party if its only hope lies in the above repudiation of democratic principles and the adoption of the gold standard. The main plank in the populist doctrine is abuse of Mr. Cleveland and a demand for free coinage, and that seems to be Ed. Whitcomb's idea of 'hope' for the democratic party. We wouldn't have believed that a man whose head is so level on hog and hominy would have strayed off so."

To the above, Editor McIntosh, of The Atlanta Herald, replies as follows: "Don't trifle with me by calling on Him to do the things for the democratic party which he expects the democrats to do for him. He has no more part in the unholy alliance between Clevelandism and goldbuggery than I have. He is a man of money power and monopolies of the east, at the expense of the toiling masses and the people of this country have. The democrats who are democrats sure enough and believe in having the party leaders keep faith with the people will have to 'save the party' when it is saved; and when the time comes of salvation sets in by repudiating misgovernment and Clevelandism God will not be likely to interfere against the people using work of regeneration in answer to the walls of the little cuckoo. The honest democrats of the country can't afford to endorse the Cleveland administration because it has not kept faith with them. Cleveland went in on a regular basis of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1892, and has made a record in office upon an entirely different line. Tom Watson, who is conceded to be the leader of populism in Georgia, was elected with the democratic platform on which Cleveland was elected, and said so soon after its promulgation, and if Mr. Cleveland has kept faith with the party and the people the populist party would have been heard from no more in Georgia. Let our plous brothers and sisters stand for the principles and the moral courage to stand for the principles and contend for the principles of the people, rather than blindly follow after false leaders in high places, exclaiming the while, 'God bless the party'—praying one way and working another."

The poet of The Tallapoosa New Era gives this philosophical spring chirp: "The man 'mid 'mid the business wreck Whence almost all had fled, The sheriff took the little check His sale produced and said:

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FREE SILVER OR STATE BANKS.

Plenty of Money for All Is What Is Needed for Prosperity. From The New Orleans Picayune. A clipping from your paper saying that those who desire the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 are not bimetalists, but monometalists, isn't it not a little queer to have a charge for such a fair and righteous cause as the free coinage of silver? There are many people in the democratic ranks who seem to place a higher value on the reputation of being a democrat than on the possibilities of the American people that Mr. Cleveland does. Many believe that we are able to absorb or consume (commercially speaking) all the silver that could be coined in a regular and conservative manner by the United States mints.

We are a greater people than we were in 1890 or even in 1899 or 1900. Neither the population nor the capacity have increased in proportion or ratio as the people have increased. Sixty-eight millions of people need and require more railroads, greater and more extensive facilities in telegraph, telephone and postal services, and they receive them, too, which is fair and right.

As a law of principle, why not apply the same rate of increase to all the current, as to whiskeys, sugars, coffee, rice, woolen and cotton fabrics, or any other like commodity? We are a fast people, we live fast, we spend money and we spend it faster and with more ease than in those good old days of 1850 to 1880. Men then not only stood in a conservative and laudable degree to make money, but they also tried to lay away some annually, and by so doing the law of accumulation prevailed in a salutary manner, but not to a miserly or greedy degree; plenty reigned, neighborly and kindly relations prevailed, and the people flourished in a tight fist, but could lend him \$50, \$100 or perhaps \$1,000, if need be, to tide him over till harvest time. That was the good old Samaritan feeling pervaded the southern heart that did in the days of yore, but the pockets are empty, and the neighbors are in debt and don't lend him his poor neighbor money. He would if he had it, but he has it not. The free coinage of silver was never dreamed in the south; such fear was not generated in Dixie, nor may I say the least it started in Europe, and like the cholera, it spread, slowly at first, but when it landed in America the eastern atmosphere was in a more favorable condition to propagate the germ of avarice, and the great danger and the most to be feared and dreaded is that it will eventually spread through the entire west and south. We all know avarice is contagious, and silver or state bank issues would in a measure serve as vaccine virus, and if we can be properly vaccinated in time we may catch it, but it will be in a milder form than is prevailing in other sections; the curse will eventually pass over, but we want it to claim and carry down with it as few victims as possible.

Mr. Cleveland may at present have a very bad case of avarice fever, but he may survive the attack and yet live to help nurse and care for other patients in the democratic hospital. We well folks, such as newspaper men, ministers and ex-cedents, are being rapidly and steadily weaned from the disease, must remember that those who are such are our brethren, and when sent to the hospital must not turn up their noses at them and then their purged

THE RUMOROUS.

The Leading Bull Operator Sold Monday
and Was Absent Yesterday.

MAY NOTICES EXPECTED TO BE HEAVY.

Under the Leadership of the Industrial
and Southern Stocks Prices Were
Marked Higher—Wheat Scalped.

New York, April 25.—Irregularly marked the course of prices at the opening of the stock exchange today, because of a sharp break in the intracitic coal stocks, due to the refusal of the anthracite coal companies to accede to the demands of the Reading for 21 per cent of the coal tonnage. Delaware and Hudson broke 2 to 1, while Jersey Central broke 1 to 1, and the Reading broke 1 to 1. The reaction in the general list, however, was unimportant, and the market soon cut away from the coal stocks. The market was under the leadership of American Sugar, which crossed 108 on good buying and talk of a further advance in refined. London was in the market again for Southern Railway, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Denver and Rio Grande, Northern Pacific preferred and Kansas and Texas. It was announced that a big order of Southern Railway stock had been placed abroad. A feature of the afternoon trading was the inquiry for the Industrials. Tobacco rose 1/4 to 104, Leather 1 to 15, preferred 1/4 to 15, Chicago Gas 1 1/2 to 75, Distillers 1 1/2 to 75, Lead 1/4 to 34, Cotton Oil preferred 1 to 7, and National Star second preferred 4 to 30. Distillers was strong, and the market closed with a slight advance. The market was under the leadership of American Sugar, which crossed 108 on good buying and talk of a further advance in refined. London was in the market again for Southern Railway, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Denver and Rio Grande, Northern Pacific preferred and Kansas and Texas. It was announced that a big order of Southern Railway stock had been placed abroad. A feature of the afternoon trading was the inquiry for the Industrials. Tobacco rose 1/4 to 104, Leather 1 to 15, preferred 1/4 to 15, Chicago Gas 1 1/2 to 75, Distillers 1 1/2 to 75, Lead 1/4 to 34, Cotton Oil preferred 1 to 7, and National Star second preferred 4 to 30. Distillers was strong, and the market closed with a slight advance.

Railway mortgages were again in brisk request, and further material gains were recorded. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 231,000 shares, and of unlisted stocks \$1,000,000. Treasury balances: Coin, \$3,532,000; currency, \$8,305,000. Money on call easy at 1 1/2 per cent; last loan at 1 1/2, closing offered at 1 1/2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent.

Bar silver 67. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$1.85, \$1.85 1/2 for 60 days, and \$1.85 1/2 for 90 days. Postal rates, \$1.30, \$1.30 1/2; commercial bills, \$1.85, \$1.85 1/2.

Government bonds higher.

State bonds steady.

Railroad bonds active.

Silver at the board was without sale.

London, April 25.—Bar silver closed at 20 1/2. Paris advanced 1/2 cent for demand, 10 1/2 francs, 30 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am. Cotton Oil	27 1/2	Mobile Oil	28 1/2
do. do.	27 1/2	do. do.	28 1/2
Am. Sugar Refin.	108 1/2	do. do.	108 1/2
do. do.	108 1/2	do. do.	108 1/2
Am. Tobacco	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Tea	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Coffee	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Rice	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Flour	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Wheat	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Corn	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Soybean	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Lard	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Tallow	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Grease	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Soap	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Candles	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Matches	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Paper	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Glass	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Iron	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Steel	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Coal	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Oil	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Gas	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Water	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Power	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Light	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
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Am. Cold	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Warm	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
do. do.	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2
Am. Dry	110 1/2	do. do.	110 1/2

FLOWERS AND TEARS

Memorial Day Will Be Beautifully Observed in Atlanta Today.

A LONG STREET PROCESSION
And Interesting Exercises at Oakland Cemetery.

MR. KNIGHT ORATOR OF THE DAY

General Longstreet Will Be an Impressive Figure in the Day's Celebration—The Full Programme.

The annual pilgrimage to the soldiers' graves at Oakland of those fair women and chivalrous men who hold in reverence and gratitude the south's heroic dead, will be made today.

Fair women with flowers, gray-haired veterans—comrades of the sleeping heroes—strong young soldiers, sons of the new south, will form a splendid pageant, which after moving through the streets of the city, will gather about the confederate monument at the cemetery and offer as grand a memorial to the dead confederates as was ever offered to a country's dead.

Eloquent tongues will voice the beautiful sentiments of reverence and love that fill all hearts and the loveliest flowers that grow will be heaped upon the graves—a poetic expression of a people's loyalty and gratitude.

The observance of the day will be unusually complete. It will be participated in by every military company in the city, many civic organizations and by the surviving veterans.

The procession which will march from



LUCIAN L. KNIGHT,
Orator of the Day.

the city to the graves will be a long one, and as it moves through the streets will present an imposing spectacle. Martial music will mark each step of the march to the cemetery, and the handsome uniforms of the many companies in the parade will give a military coloring to the memorial procession.

Carriages bearing veterans, speakers and ladies will be in the line of march. A large delegation of Sons of Confederate Veterans, wearing gray hats and gray sashes, will be in the line.

A distinguished feature of the day will be the presence of General James Longstreet, the great war hero, who, in his old age and gray hairs, has come to the city to be present on this occasion. He will doubtless be cheered at every step. The coming of the great general is an event that will inspire such enthusiasm as nothing else could arouse.

Mr. L. L. Knight, a son of a confederate soldier, is the orator of the day. Mr. Knight belongs to the young generation, but if an eloquent voice and a heart loyal to the heroes who fell in battle could for aught he will meet the occasion. Mr. Knight is an orator of rare power. He has in a great degree the power of clothing thoughts in the most poetic words. He has rare control over an audience and sways people with his utterances in the manner characteristic of the true orator.

The Ladies' Memorial Association has made complete preparations for the day's observance. Mrs. W. D. Ellis has had charge of the work during the illness of Mrs. John Milledge, whose sad death yesterday is mourned by all.

They have made thorough preparations at the grounds, a platform having been erected under the shadow of the confederate monument. A wealth of flowers will be bestowed upon the graves.

All public buildings, banks and many business houses will close for the afternoon.

Formation of the Parade.

The procession will form promptly at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The formation will occur on Marietta street between Peachtree street and the Grady monument.

Colonel L. P. Thomas, marshal of the day, who has participated in the observance of many memorial days, will have charge of the procession. He will be assisted by a number of aides, who will be in charge of the various divisions of the procession.

The procession will form as follows: First division will form on Marietta street, right resting on Broad; second division will form on Broad street, right resting on Marietta.

Third division will form on Marietta street, right resting on Broad and Peachtree, right resting on Broad.

Fourth division will form on Edgewood avenue, right resting on Peachtree, right resting on Forsyth.

All commands and societies not having reported to the chief marshal can do so on Memorial Day, and all are urged to participate.

The marshal and his aides, with the governor and his staff, will report in front of the Kimball house on Wall street, promptly at 2:30 p. m.

The procession will move at 3 o'clock p. m. sharp. From Marietta street it will go down Alabama, down Alabama to Whitehall, Whitehall to the Grady monument.

The procession will move in the following order: Mounted police; chief marshal and staff, consisting of Colonel L. P. Thomas, chief marshal, accompanied by Colonel W. L. Calhoun, past commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Association, Atlanta camp; Captain George B. O'Neal, chief of staff; Colonel John Milledge, Georgia Volunteers; Captain G. B. Adair, Captain A. Johnson, Captain E. V. Neal, Captain Charles A. Walker, Captain J. H. Meyer, Dr. K. C. Divine, Mr. Andrew West, aides-de-camp.

Governor's Horse Guards, Captain J. Stapher Dozier commanding, escorting the governor.

Governor W. V. Atkinson and staff, consisting of Colonel John McIntosh Kell, adjutant general; Lieutenant C. H. Huley, assistant adjutant general; Colonel A. J. West, quartermaster general; Colonel J. W. Austin, judge advocate general; Lieutenant Eugene Hardeman, assistant quartermaster general; Lieutenant Colonel W. G. O'Neal, assistant inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel Frank West, assistant commissary general; Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Cobb, Lieutenant Colonel S. W. Wilkes, Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Felder, Lieutenant Colonel Ed. R. Callaway, Lieutenant Colonel John H. Winder, Lieutenant Colonel George W. Harrison, Lieutenant Colonel

rel Ed Messick, Major Frank Callaway, Captain Lewis H. Keenan, aides-de-camp.

First Division.
Colonel John S. Candler, commanding.
Colonel John S. Candler, fifth regiment Infantry Georgia volunteers and staff, consisting of:
Captain George S. Lowman, adjutant.
Captain C. G. Bradley, inspector of rifle practice.
Captain Clarence Everett, quartermaster.
Captain Charles P. Williamson, chaplain.
Captain J. Arthur Childs, surgeon.
Lieutenant William Blalock, assistant surgeon.
Fifth Regiment Infantry Georgia Volunteers band.
Sign corps.
First battery Fifth regiment Georgia



COLONEL L. P. THOMAS,
Marshal of the Day.

volunteers, Major William J. Kendrick commanding, consisting of:
Company B, Captain E. W. Hewitt, commanding.
Company C, Captain W. D. Ellis, Jr., commanding.
Company H, Captain S. V. Sanford, commanding (Marietta).

Second Battalion Fifth Infantry, Georgia volunteers, Major Cleveland Wilcox commanding, consisting of:
Company D, Captain J. V. H. Nash, Jr., commanding.
Company A, Captain Amos Baker, commanding.

Third Battalion Fifth Infantry, Georgia volunteers, Major J. P. D'Alemy, commanding, consisting of:
Company E, Captain J. V. H. Nash, Jr., commanding.
Company F, Captain J. V. H. Nash, Jr., commanding.

Fourth Battalion Fifth Infantry, Georgia volunteers, Major J. P. D'Alemy, commanding, consisting of:
Company G, Captain J. V. H. Nash, Jr., commanding.
Company I, Captain J. V. H. Nash, Jr., commanding.

Police battalion, four companies, commanded by Captain B. Connolly, chief.

Second Division.
Band.
Gate City Guard, escort of the veterans.
Colonel Albert H. Howwell, division commander.
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Burke, commanding Gate City Guard battalion.

Third Division.
Aides, Dr. Charles F. D'Alemy and Major W. B. Stark, T. B. Neal, R. L. Rodgers and W. B. Burke.

Fourth Division.
Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Felder, commanding.
Sons of Confederate Veterans.
Knights of Pythias, Sir Knight Captain W. H. Harrison, commanding.

Albion W. Knight, chaplain, always seemed to be at home on her face.

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"CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander."

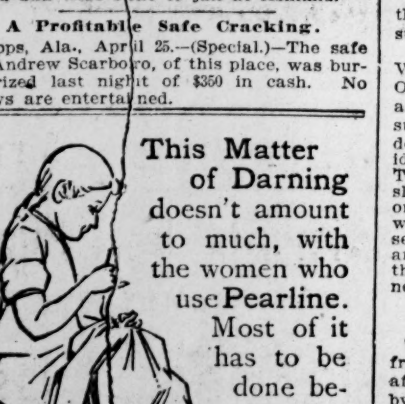
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At the time of her death Mrs. Milledge was in her fifty-first year. She was born in Richmond, Va., and her maiden name was Miss Fannie Conway Robinson. It was during the winter of 1864 at Frederick hall that Colonel Milledge, who was then a young officer in command of a battery, met her for the first time. He was ordered out on a campaign, however, and never saw her again until December, 1864. At the close of the war the "lover's" Virginia girl became his wife and they were married on the 11th of July, 1865.

During the twenty-nine years of their married life they never experienced a quarrel or misunderstanding. Each was supremely devoted to the other and their cup of happiness was filled to overflowing.

In the death of this noble woman, only the heart of Colonel Milledge is bereaved, but the hearts of hundreds of friends and admirers all over the state. No woman in



Mrs. John Milledge Lies Peacefully in the Embrace of Death.

HER DEVOTION TO THE SOUTHERN HERO

For Fifteen Years President of the Memorial Association—The Funeral Will Occur Tomorrow Afternoon.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, just as the light of a new day was beginning to dawn upon the city, in the arms of an April sunrise, the gentle life of Mrs. John Milledge, after weeks of patient suffering, closed forever on earth.

It was a beautiful coincidence that her life should have ended just at daybreak. The early morning air was dense with the perfume of flowers that were ready for the graves of the confederate dead, and were only waiting for some one to come and pluck them. It was just as the morning star melted into the glorious day that the star of her own beautiful life melted into the cloudless dawn of heaven.

Around the bedside of Mrs. Milledge at the time her pallid eyelids were touched by the finger of the death angel were Captain John Milledge, her devoted husband, who has stood by her side throughout her long illness, and who held her faded wrist in his own strong hand; Mrs. A. C. Ford, who had been the teacher of her childhood in old Virginia, and two faithful nurses who had been constantly with her since the beginning of her illness.

A life of religious piety had prepared the gentle sufferer for the scene in which she figured. Though tears fell hot and heavy from the eyes of those who stood by her pale form, her own spirit was filled with rejoicing as she passed out from her frail tabernacle of flesh and knew that her sufferings would end forever as she partook of that tree whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

Last Seen in Public.

The last appearance of Mrs. Milledge in public was on the occasion of the dedication of her husband's famous son to the Governor's Horse Guards.

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That was nearly a month ago. The happiness of Colonel Milledge on that occasion was scarcely more than that of his wife, who said very little at the time, but who listened with a smile on her face to all that was said in praise of her husband and treasured these sayings in her heart.

At the little banquet given in the breakfast room of the Kimball house on that evening Mrs. Milledge was present. She was not well, but she made up for it by a great sacrifice of her physical comfort to stand the ordeal. Each guest, however, was greeted by her with that gentle smile peculiar to her features, which was always seemed to be at home on her face.

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Colonel John S. Candler, in command of the Fifth regiment, has tendered a special escort of officers for the funeral. The following is Colonel Candler's letter: "Atlanta, Ga., April 25, 1895—Lieutenant Colonel John Milledge, Kimball House, City—My Dear Colonel Milledge: It was with great sorrow that I learned this morning upon my arrival in the city of the death of Mrs. Milledge. I am sincerely sorry for your loss, and in this, the greatest trial of your life.

"On account of Mrs. Milledge's official position as president of the Ladies' Memorial Association, as well as on account of her life-time interest in the state militia, I deem it fitting to offer you an escort of officers upon the occasion of her funeral from the Fifth regiment. I am sincerely yours, J. S. Candler."

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COLONEL T. C. CONE BURIED.

His Remains Brought from Washington to Georgia for Interment.

Greensboro, Ga., April 25 (Special).—The remains of Colonel Theodore C. Cone arrived here this morning and were met at the depot by a large concourse of friends and admirers, who had known, respected and loved him. It was with a feeling of address to the Presbyterian church, where services were held by Rev. Mr. Burrus, of Madison, assisted by Rev. G. S. Smith, of this city, and Rev. G. S. Smith, of the latter the sister of Colonel Cone, accompanied the remains from Madison. The funeral services were particularly impressive, and Mr. Burrus, who delivered a short discourse, spoke feelingly of the address brought to the heart of Mrs. Bilups, the sister, and to the widow and orphan babe in Washington city. The interment was in the cemetery here at the residence of Colonel Cone's family. Colonel Cone was the son of the late Judge Francis H. Cone, one of the most illustrious lawyers and jurists of the state. He was born in Maryland, and grew up in Washington city, where he occupied a prominent position. Colonel Cone was a man of superior mental attainments and ranked among the foremost thinkers of the day. He had hosts of friends and admirers in this section of Georgia who lament his death and deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and sister in the great loss they have sustained.

The funeral of Mrs. Ulysses Lewis occurred yesterday morning. The Methodist church in Westview cemetery. Mrs. Lewis was one of the loveliest Christian women whose names are on the roll of the Ladies' Memorial Association. Her maiden name was Miss Frankie Stewart, of Columbus. She leaves a husband and eight children.

Marie Thomas, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Lowndes, died yesterday afternoon at the family home on Windsor street, after a short illness. The remains were shipped last night by Barlow, the undertaker, to Montgomery, the old home of Mr. Lowndes, who is one of the best known local insurance men of Atlanta.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Last evening stylish Macon was out en masse to attend the beautiful reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Lee Jordan to celebrate the first anniversary of their marriage. The house, which is an old colonial building surrounded by spacious and well-kept grounds, was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with superb palms and flowers. Every available nook and corner was made up of attractive tropical tower and the scene presented was one of splendor and beauty.

Mrs. Jordan, who is a quietly looking woman, wore a magnificent display of diamonds and looked unusually handsome. Mrs. Louis Stevens, of Atlanta, was present. She wore a pretty Dresden pattern of white silk made up becomingly.

There were many elegant toilets worn and several hundred guests present.

Mr. Henry Porter is spending a few days with his mother. He will return to his studies at the law for the commencement exercises.

Mrs. Peck and little Lottie Wyly have returned from a two weeks' visit to Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Prescott have returned from their bridal trip and are at the Aragon. They will be at Mr. Hummell's after this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Brocken, of Dahlema, are in the city for a few days.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. James Hickey gave a pleasant card party to a few of her friends at her home on Ivy street. The prizes were won as follows: First, a hand-painted cake plate, Mrs. Dr. Elkin; second, a cut glass bell, Mrs. Martin Amos; third, a silver mounted eury, Mrs. A. W. Wilson. The prizes were won by handkerchief of thread fabric, Mrs. Dee McCarty. Some of the prizes were made by Mrs. Hickey herself. The affair was enjoyable to all who attended.

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